

INTER- AMERICAN PEACE FORCE



INCL 18 TO CHAPTER 25 STABILITY OPERATIONS REPORT

THE IAPF



BRAZIL



NICARAGUA



COSTA RICA



PARAGUAY



HONDURAS



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
SANTO DOMINGO
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
1966

THE COMMANDERS



Division General
Alvaro Alves da Silva Braga
of Brazil,
Commanding General of the
Inter-American Peace Force.
(IAPF Photo)



Brigadier General
Robert R. Linvill
of the United States,
Deputy Commanding General of the
Inter-American Peace Force.
(IAPF Photo)



General Hugo Panasco Alvim of Brazil,
Commanding General of the
Inter-American Peace Force
from 23 May 1965
to 17 January 1966.

(IAPF Photo)

Lieutenant General Bruce Palmer, Jr.,
of the United States,
Deputy Commanding General of the
Inter-American Peace Force
from 23 May 1965
to 17 January 1966.



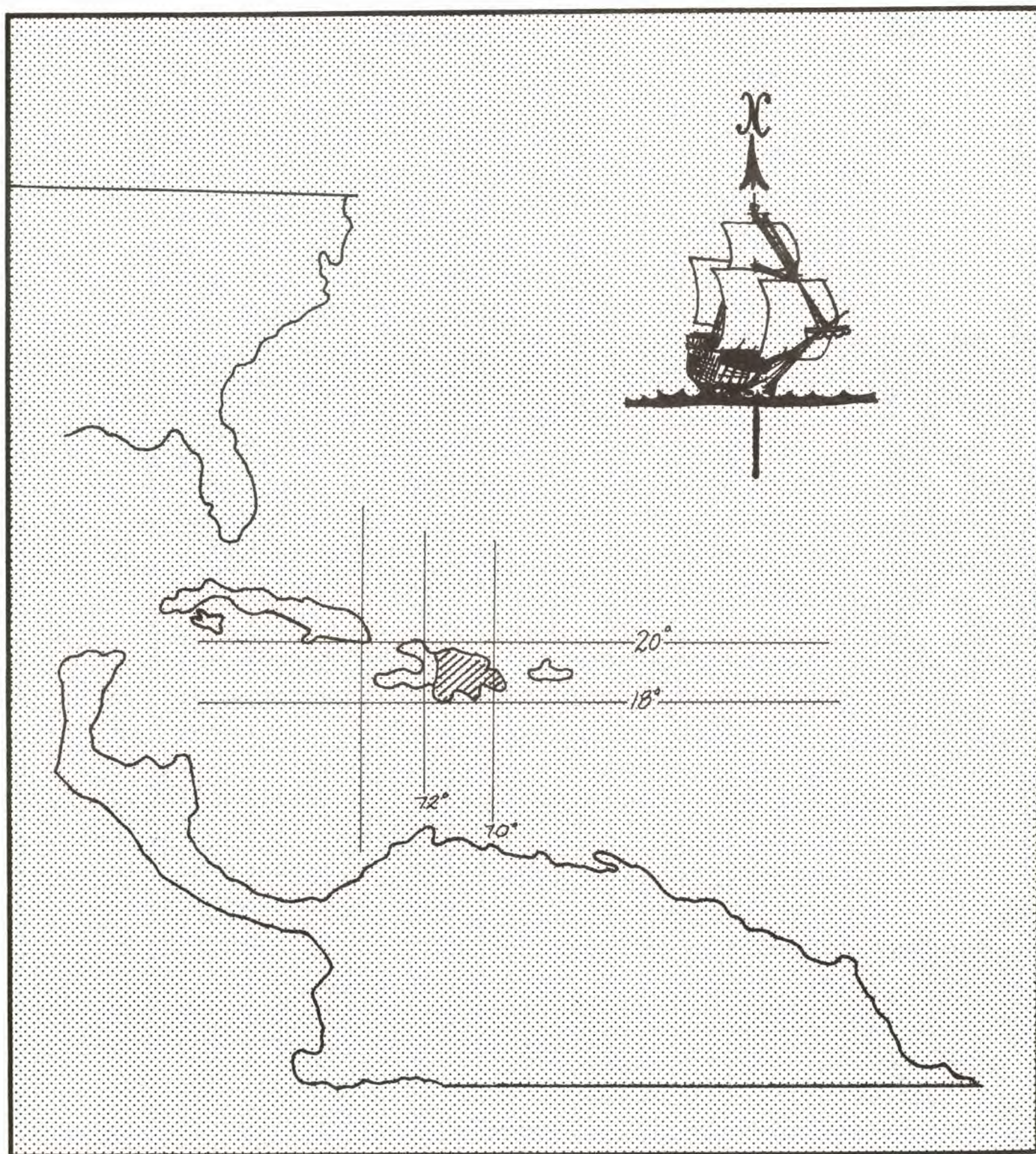
Colonel
Julio Gutiérrez R.
of Nicaragua,
Chief of Staff of the IAPF.

(IAPF Photo)

The Commander and Deputy Commander of the
Inter-American Peace Force discuss the situation
during the occupation of the Ciudad Nueva by
the IAPF, which was requested by the Provisional
President of the Republic.

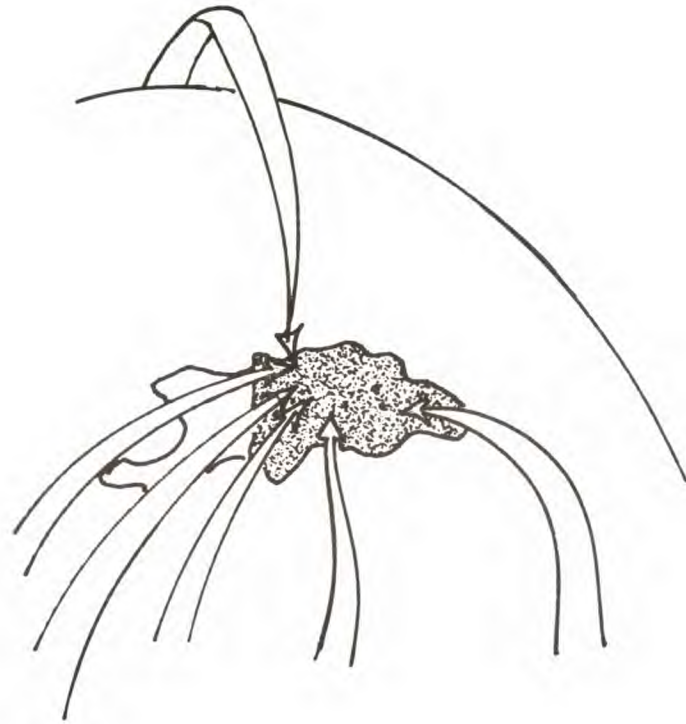
(IAPF Photo)





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In order to reestablish peace and maintain the inviolability of human rights, men and equipment from six American nations came to the Dominican Republic during the crisis.

(IAPF Photo)



MISSION

In accordance with the OAS resolution of 6 May 1965, the Inter-American Peace Force will have as its sole purpose, within a spirit of democratic impartiality, the following mission:

1. Cooperate in the restoration of peace in the Dominican Republic.
2. Maintain the security of its inhabitants and the inviolability of human rights.
3. Establish an atmosphere of peace and conciliation which would permit the functioning of democratic institutions.

OPINIONS

The Vice President of the United States, Hubert H. Humphrey, during a visit to the Fraternity Battalion of the Inter-American Peace Force said:

" . . . Men in uniform are serving the cause of peace and liberty. This extraordinary and heroic action, the creation of the Inter-American Peace Force, will live in the history of our world and our time. Many times our fellow citizens of our respective countries fail to understand that the purpose of a defensive force is peace, and this great Inter-American Peace Force has proven for all time that men in uniform will serve the cause of peace as well as those in civilian clothes, and they will do this with honor, with pride, with valor and with distinction. . . ."

I look at this great force here — small in number but great in importance — as a symbol of peace and not of violence. You have helped to save lives, you have helped a nation to survive. . . ."

(IAPF Photo)



INTERNATIONAL REVIEW . . . The Vice President of the United States, Hubert H. Humphrey, and the Commander of the Fraternity Battalion of the Inter-American Peace Force in the Dominican Republic, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Cárcamo of Nicaragua, inspect the troops at their camp near Santo Domingo. Carrying the flag is 1st Sergeant Gregorio Suazo of Honduras, and in the background is the contingent from Paraguay. American military men from Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Brazil, and the United States together form the multi-national force that guards the peace in our hemisphere.

● Dr. Silvio Villegas, Director of the journal "La Republica" of Bogotá, Colombia, who was invited by the Provisional President to observe the Dominican elections, stated that they were "peaceful and honest." He rendered tribute to the Organization of American States for its work through the Inter-American Peace Force for maintaining the peace which made it possible to achieve free elections in the Dominican Republic, saying the OAS had obtained an unquestionable triumph towards peace and democracy in the new world.

● Distinguished personalities of the American Hemisphere, invited by the Organization of American States and by the Provisional Government to observe the elections of the 1st of June, stated that the elections did honor to the Dominican people by their fairness and the faith with which they were accomplished, and are a guarantee of the democratic future of America.

● Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader in the United States, said, in relation to the elections celebrated the 1st of June in the Dominican Republic, the following: "During the period of the voting the opinion of the observers with whom I spoke was that they were carried out very well. There was no violence nor obvious evidence of fraud during the process of depositing the votes. Our observers were treated cordially."

● The newspaper "El Diario Ilustrado" of Santiago, Chile, stated: "With the recent elections held with liberty and honesty, the Dominican Republic has played a decisive part in its political development, and this constitutes the restoration of the fundamental steps toward the normal development of institutional life."

● Several observers from hemisphere countries who were present at the June 1st elections in the Dominican Republic stated the satisfaction with which they viewed the elections in reports to the Secretary-General of the OAS and the Provisional President and in a statement to the Dominican people. They declared that the elections were honestly and faithfully carried out, which honored the Dominican people and guaranteed the democratic future of America. In signing the statement, they said that they were confident that the results of the elections will be respected by all for the good of peace both in the Dominican Republic and on the Continent.

Signatories to the statement were: Luis Alberto Bouza, Uruguay; Gonzalo García Bustillo, Venezuela; Nelson de Souza Sampaio, Brazil; José Leandro Echeverría, El Salvador; Mario Esquivel, Costa Rica; Gonzalo Facio, Costa Rica; Marcos Falcón Briceño, Venezuela; Narciso E. Garay, Panamá; Eduardo Augusto García, Argentina; Roberto García Peña, Colombia; Frances R. Grant, United States; Guillermo Gutiérrez, Bolivia; Alfonso Guzmán León, Costa Rica; Justino Jiménez de Aréchaga, Uruguay; Francisco Montenegro Sierra, Guatemala; Evaristo Sourdis, Colombia; Silvio Villegas, Colombia; José R. Castro, Honduras; Rodolfo Abaunza, Nicaragua; and Pedro Chamorro, Nicaragua.

BEGINNING...



(IAPF Photo)

AN EXPERIMENT

With the celebration of free and honest elections on June 1st in the Dominican Republic, the culmination of what began as an experiment in hemispheric solidarity has been reached. Six countries of North, Central and South America jointly participated in this effort for the cause of liberty and democracy in the Dominican Republic.

The experiment has turned into reality and the turbulent days, the disorder and anarchy have given way to peace and to the hope that by installing a Government elected by the majority of the people better days will come to this sister country.

The Inter-American Peace Force as part of the Organization of American States has played an important role in obtaining this triumph for the cause of human rights and for the free and orderly election by the people of their future leaders. Brazil, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay and the United States have demonstrated to the nations of America and the world the value of faith in democracy and in the destiny of our continent.

It all began on the 1st of May 1965, when the Organization of American States rapidly reacted to the armed violence which had put aside all law and order in the Dominican Republic, turning this small nation into a state of despair and terror. As a consequence of this responsible action the Inter-American Peace Force was formed, becoming the first hemispheric peace force in history.

On 22 May the OAS requested the Brazilian Government to name the Commander of the Combined Force and requested the United States to select the Deputy Commander. Brazil named General Hugo Panasco Alvim to head the Force while the United States chose Lt. General Bruce Palmer, Jr., as Deputy Commander.

Immediately after, Colonel Julio Gutiérrez of Nicaragua was appointed Chief of Staff of the Unified Command and the staff was organized with officers representing the six participating nations. Some of the forces of the United States withdrew after the arrival of the Costa Rican, Honduran, Nicaraguan and Brazilian troops, and on the 26th of

June Paraguay placed at the disposal of the Force an infantry company. Later, a communications platoon arrived.

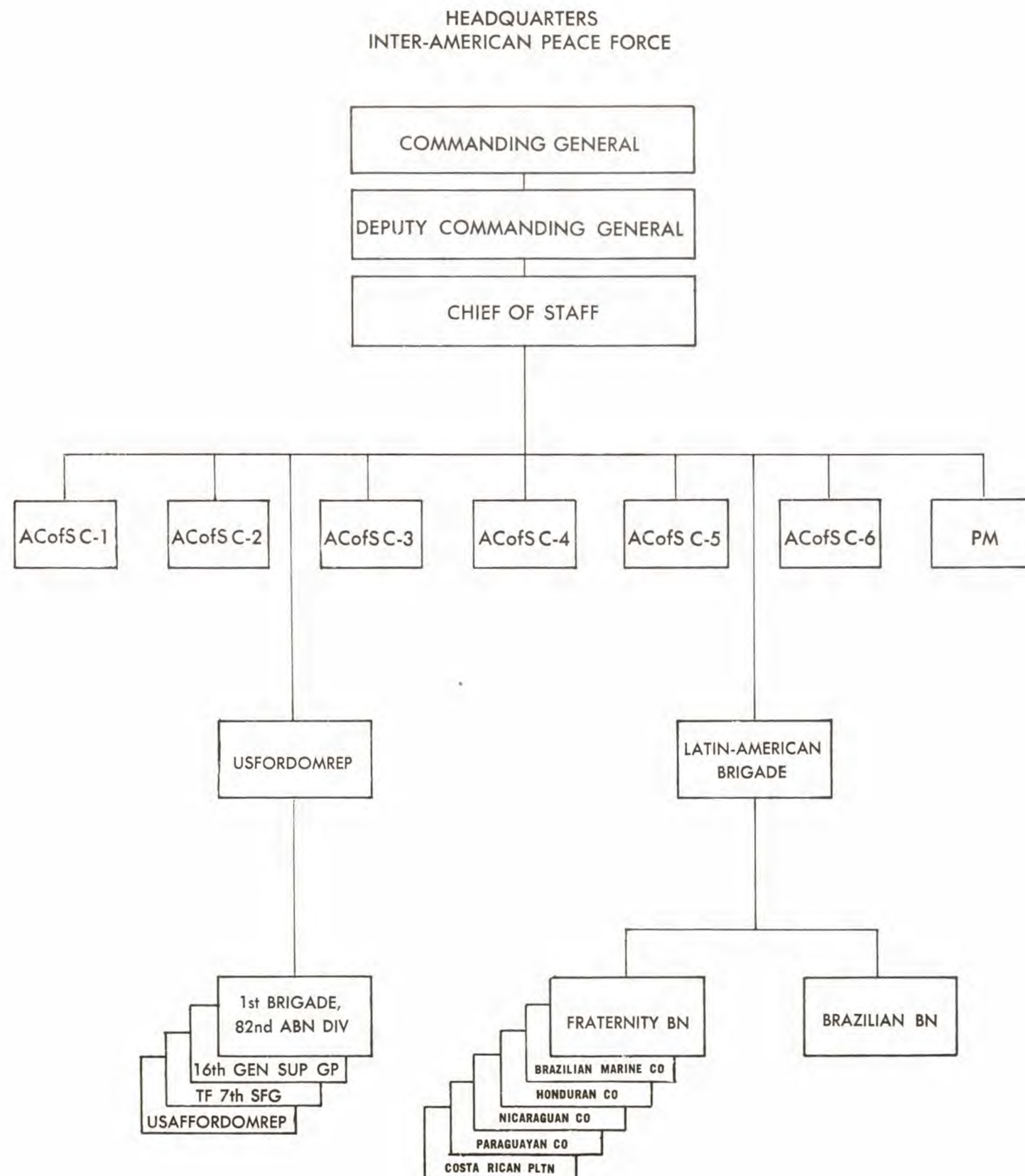
On the 23rd of May 1965, the Secretary-General of the OAS, Dr. José A. Mora, as well as the commanders of the forces of the United States, Brazil, Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua signed the following document:

ACT ESTABLISHING THE IAPF 23 MAY 1965

- "1. The Inter-American Force is hereby established as a force of the Organization of American States.
2. The Inter-American Force shall consist of the Unified Command and the national contingents of member states assigned to it.
3. The Unified Command shall consist of the Commander of the Inter-American Force, the Deputy Commander and the staff.
4. The Commander of the Inter-American Force shall exercise operational control over all elements of the Force. He shall be responsible for the performance of all functions assigned to the Force by the OAS and for deployment and assignment of the units of the Force.
5. Members of the Force shall remain in their respective national services. During the period of assignment to the Force, they shall, however, serve under the authority of the OAS, and be subject to the instructions of the Commander through the chain of command. Command of all national contingents, less operational control, shall remain vested in the commanders of the respective national contingents."

In January 1966, Generals Alvim and Palmer were replaced by Division General Alvaro Alves da Silva Braga, Brazilian Army, and Brigadier General Robert R. Linvill, United States Army, as Commander and Deputy Commander, respectively, of the Combined Force.

ORGANIZATION



ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPS

(IAPF Photo)



The Honduran Contingent arrived in the Dominican Republic on 14 May 1965.



The Paraguayans arrived on the 26th of June at San Isidro Air Base. (IAPF Photo)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE IAPF

One of the first tasks of the IAPF was to demilitarize the area around the National Palace which had been a problem area. It remained within the constitutional zone and was a constant scene of shootings and disorders.

Check points were established and operated at key locations in order to prevent the passage of arms or ammunition.

The electric plant of the city, communications building, radio and television station and the Duarte Bridge over the Ozama River were controlled by the IAPF in order that the daily life of the citizens of Santo Domingo could continue as normally as possible.

The IAPF kept the public informed about the work of the OAS and the day to day situation, as it proceeded toward a return to normality, by the distribution of pamphlets and leaflets.

Medical aid stations were established in many parts of the city by military doctors of the different

contingents, which made up the IAPF, to offer medical attention to the general public.

The Provisional President requested the help of the Force when violence erupted in the interior of the country and a unit of the IAPF was sent immediately, establishing a cease fire and evacuating all personnel who desired to leave the sector.

During the rainy season, floods in different parts of the country caused damages to houses and property. The IAPF furnished urgently needed items such as tents, blankets, food and medical supplies.

New floods caused the destruction of one of the main bridges which links Santo Domingo with the Port of Haina and the southern region of the country.

In order to help the Dominican Republic reopen traffic on this, one of its main highways, the IAPF immediately furnished necessary equipment to install a provisional floating bridge to solve this problem.

(IAPF Photo)



One of the vehicle check points established to prevent the passage of arms and ammunition.



Vigilance from the rooftops to assure the peace.

(IAPF Photo)



Operation of the check points.

(IAPF Photo)



Soldiers of the Inter-American Peace Force in the Dominican Republic guard the historic Columbus Castle in Santo Domingo. Presently a museum of articles from the time of the discoverer of the New World, it was constructed in 1514 as a residence for Diego, the son of Christopher Columbus. It is located in an area that was a disputed zone during the trouble of the summer of 1965, and was completely unguarded until inter-American troops arrived and assumed the task of manning it and protecting its invaluable articles, for which authorities of the Dominican Government expressed their sincere thanks to the Inter-American Peace Force.

(IAPF Photo)



IAPF engineers help the Dominican people in the construction of a floating bridge after torrential rains caused the Haina River to flood, destroying the President Troncoso Bridge between Santo Domingo and the Port of Haina.

To maintain the peace, infantry and armor of the IAPF patrol the Ciudad Nueva.

(IAPF Photo)



View of Duarte Bridge and the electrical power plant.

CIVIC ACTION

The victims of the April revolution were not only political, but also belonged to the civilian population which was the victim of a bloody fight. The shooting from both factions resulted in increasing casualties. Dead bodies were left in the streets where they fell. Public services had been suspended and trash and garbage accumulated in the streets. Each day made it more difficult to obtain food. In the hospitals the wounded were arriving in far greater numbers than the medical personnel could handle.

On the 1st of May the OAS established a committee composed of delegates from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, and Panamá, whose main purpose was that of obtaining a cease fire. This committee saw the conditions suffered by the people, and in its first telegram sent to the Council of the OAS asked for food, medical supplies and medical assistance. The American nations responded immediately to the need of their sister country. Panamá sent nurses. Venezuela and Argentina sent doctors. Colombia, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, México, Uruguay and the United States sent food and medical equipment.

The Americas gave their help to a nation in need. The Inter-American Peace Force pitched in to put the Dominican Republic on its feet again. IAPF trucks transported 1,500 tons of food to a city suffering from hunger. The military facilities opened their doors to the sick and injured while first aid groups of the IAPF passed through the city and its surroundings assisting the people.

During the first six months of its establishment the IAPF cared for and attended more than 50,000 civilians.

The IAPF continued to give its help to the people. Although the civic chaos of the April revolution had ended, the public needs continued.

Later, a doctor of the 320th Artillery of the IAPF located near a sugar cane area on the eastern side of the city, was treating, daily, more than 40 civilians of a neighboring village. This artillery unit filled a need for public health in a rural zone with no doctors.

The 42nd Field Hospital of the IAPF had helicopters available and ready to answer any call to evacuate seriously ill civilians who lived in inaccessible areas or in those parts of the country which lacked the necessary medical facilities.

From August 1965 to May 1966, 26 patients were quickly transported by helicopter from the interior of the country to the capital city. The helicopters, also, rapidly transported necessary medicines to zones menaced with epidemics. Recently, 5,000 units of vaccine were heliotransported to San Cristóbal where, according to officials of the public administration, the number of typhoid victims had already reached epidemic proportions.

As a result of periodic public utility strikes, garbage had piled up in the streets, creating a problem of public health. With the help of trucks of the IAPF, the workers of the Public Health Administration picked up the garbage before it reached disturbing proportions.

In the spring of 1966 an accurate shortage of water reached a critical point. The water pipes which lead to various sections of the city were closed to preserve the little that was left. The 42nd Engineer Company of the IAPF provided immediate help in the areas affected by the drought. Up to this date IAPF trucks had transported from out-of-town sources, to cisterns in hospitals and schools, more than 300,000 gallons of water.

In the critical areas, the residents were required to carry water from distances of more than two miles away. IAPF engineers installed twenty 1,200

(Cont. on page 26)



A chaplain of the IAPF helps a Dominican girl get the right fit into a pair of shoes. These shoes were part of 25,000 pounds of clothing sent to the Dominican Republic by families of IAPF members in Santo Domingo. The chaplains delivered the clothing to religious charities, which distributed it to the most needy persons.

(IAPF Photo)



IAPF members build a school for Dominican children. When the teacher at La Rosa, a village 10 miles from San Cristóbal, requested the help of the IAPF, the men of the Brazilian Marine Company chipped in their own money to buy construction materials and volunteered their time and labor to build the school themselves.

(IAPF Photo)

Soldiers of the 42nd Civil Affairs Company make donations to the children of an orphanage, the Asilo Escuela para Huérfanos Beato Diego José de Cádiz, located near the corridor in Santo Domingo. This is one of the several non-state-supported homes of this type. The articles that brought such great pleasure to the children were clothes, shoes, and many other things which were donated by the 42nd Civil Affairs Co of Fort Gordon, Georgia.

(IAPF Photo)



Army Engineers of the IAPF help the Dominican People in the construction of a greatly needed reservoir. This was one of the many civic action programs of the IAPF.

(IAPF Photo)

MEDICAL

An IAPF doctor lends medical aid to the people of the Dominican Republic. Here, a mother brings her child for treatment.

(IAPF Photo)



Members of a medical mission of the IAPF help in the treatment of any wounded person. With the utmost care these men have saved Dominican civilians and military, as well as members of the IAPF. On many occasions they have performed a minimum of five or six operations a day. In this civic assistance, the medical group was successful in saving the lives of all the persons they treated.

(IAPF Photo)

ASSISTANCE



An IAPF dentist administers novacaine to a child at Paraje Estorgon, Dominican Republic. The dentist and his assistance team made a trip through the interior, treating persons who had never seen a doctor. The average of three extractions per person is the result of a diet high in sugar content.

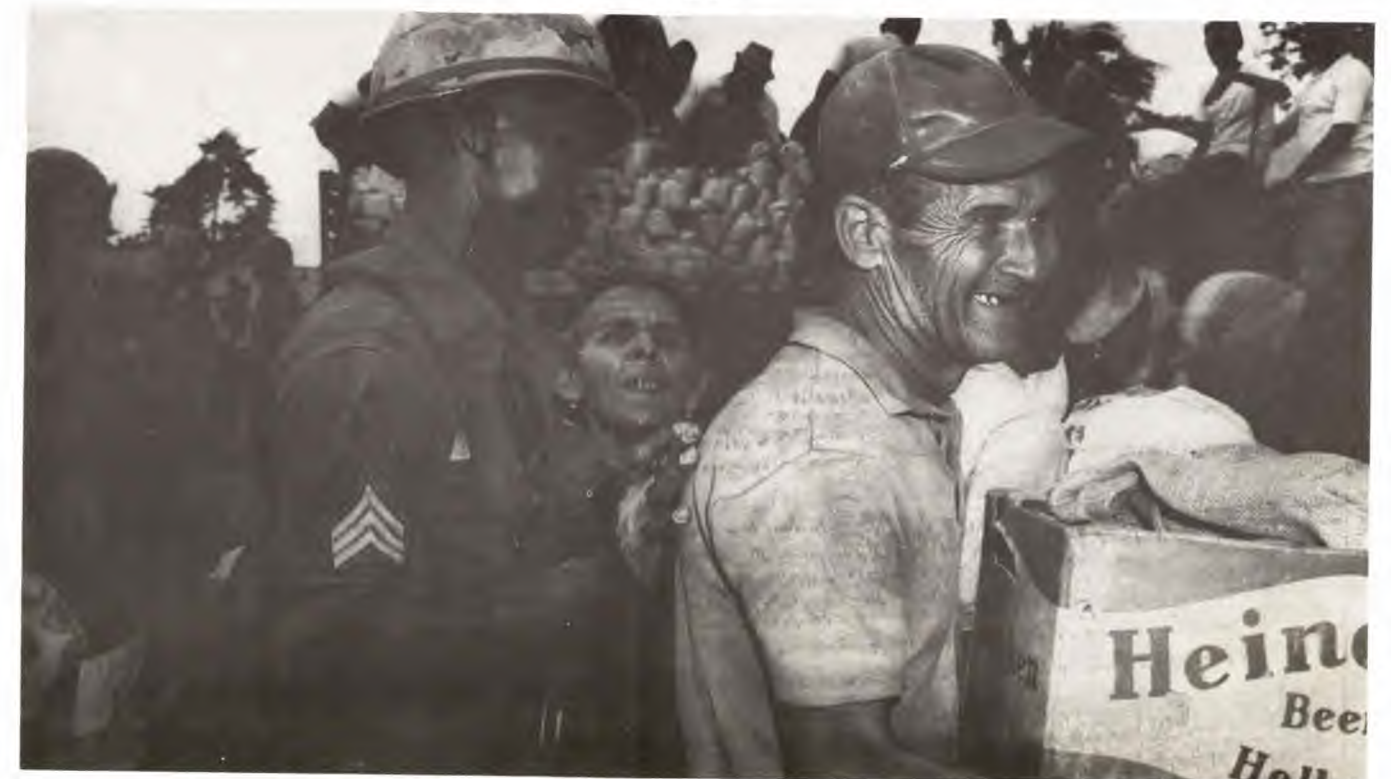
(IAPF Photo)



A smiling Dominican mother brings her child to a doctor of the IAPF for an examination. The medical team visited many locations in the interior of the country.

(IAPF Photo)

Food Distribution



(Cont. from page 20)

gallon water tanks in the centers of these areas and transported water to them regularly.

The hospitals of Santo Domingo know that a call to the IAPF will result in the necessary blood for major surgery. The resources of the local blood banks have been overtaxed since the April revolution and have not yet recovered. When the blood locally available has not met the demands, soldiers of the IAPF have volunteered their own. Also, the IAPF has donated blood in cases where the patient was not able to pay the cost.

The IAPF organized a baseball league composed of eight teams, and donated sports equipment and coaches in order to promote IAPF-Dominican sports relationships.

The presence of the IAPF in Santo Domingo has encouraged the development of the weakened economy. Unemployment in the Dominican Republic was very high and families with a low income lived with many difficulties. The IAPF became a great force opening the way to recovery. More than 1,000 employees took home each month their salary for their work with the IAPF. These employees included laborers as well as specialized technicians. For the

use of private property the IAPF paid monthly rents. The purchases made locally and the payment of public services such as electricity, water, etc., amounted to a high monthly average, and since May 1965, the IAPF has disbursed more than \$400,000 for these services and purchases.

The entire history of the program of civic action of the IAPF is not reflected in facts and figures. It consists of the many personal relations between soldiers of the IAPF and the Dominican people. It is U.S. Sergeant Juan Ocasio who was interested enough to give his help to improve the living standards of a group of humble people. It is a Nicaraguan private who has touched the hearts of a group of young Dominicans by helping in the construction of a sports club. It is the Brazilian soldier stationed in the turbulent "Ciudad Nueva" who respectfully greets the people who live there. It is the Costa Rican military policeman who makes a special effort to direct a visitor to the proper office at the IAPF Headquarters. It is the Honduran lieutenant whose friendship with Dominicans is reflected in the dignity of his profession. It is the Paraguayan sergeant, with his low speaking manner, who convinces people that the first military force of the OAS represents peace.



Army Engineers of the IAPF help in solving the problem of a water shortage in a poor section of Santo Domingo. Seen in the photo are engineers installing a tower on which they will mount a 1,200 gallon capacity tank for the supply of water to the neighborhood.

(IAPF Photo)



Dominican children who had never dreamed of having their own baseball equipment, previously, now have it through a program of athletic assistance carried out by the IAPF,

(IAPF Photo)



IAPF engineers and equipment are placed at the disposition of the city Municipal Department for the maintenance of cleanliness and public health. Trucks and heavy equipment of the IAPF participated, along with Dominican civilians, in "Operation Cleanup", removing more than 600 tons of trash.

(IAPF Photo)

A helicopter of the IAPF installs a water tank at a hospital in the city of San Cristóbal. The hospital had not had surgical capabilities because of a lack of water.
(IAPF Photo)



Directions are skillfully and cheerfully given.

CONCLUSIONS



The Inter-American Peace Force has worked for more than 14 months in the Dominican Republic. At the beginning of this period anarchy and disorder reigned, but the end result was one of the freest elections in Dominican history, the choosing of a Constitutional President — now in office — and a people confident in their future.

Composed of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of six different countries, the Inter-American Peace Force has been a veritable lesson in fraternity and understanding, carrying out all of its tasks in an atmosphere of true brotherhood.

Although the Inter-American Peace Force has, on several different occasions, handled very difficult situations, from the Commander to the youngest private, everyone has always borne in mind the just accomplishment of the mission ordered by the Organization of American States and endorsed by its respective governments.

To help the Dominican Republic, the armies of different countries joined together, for the first time in the history of America, writing a truly brilliant page by the sacrifice of their lives, homes and time for the benefit of democracy and liberty in the Western Hemisphere.

Finally, it can be clearly said that the Inter-American Peace Force, as one of the components of the Organization of American States, has played a very important role in the solution of the Dominican problem, and that history in the future will have to do justice to this multi-national force which in a beligerant atmosphere worked impartially for peace, liberty and democracy in the Dominican Republic.

CONTINGENT COMMANDERS



Colonel
Carlos de Meira Mattos
Brazil



Colonel
Alvaro Arias G.
Costa Rica



Major
Carlos Villanueva D.
Honduras



Colonel
Julio Gutiérrez R.
Nicaragua



Colonel
Roberto Cubas Barbosa
Paraguay



Brigadier General
Robert R. Linvill
U.S.A.



ACTIVITIES OF THE IAPF

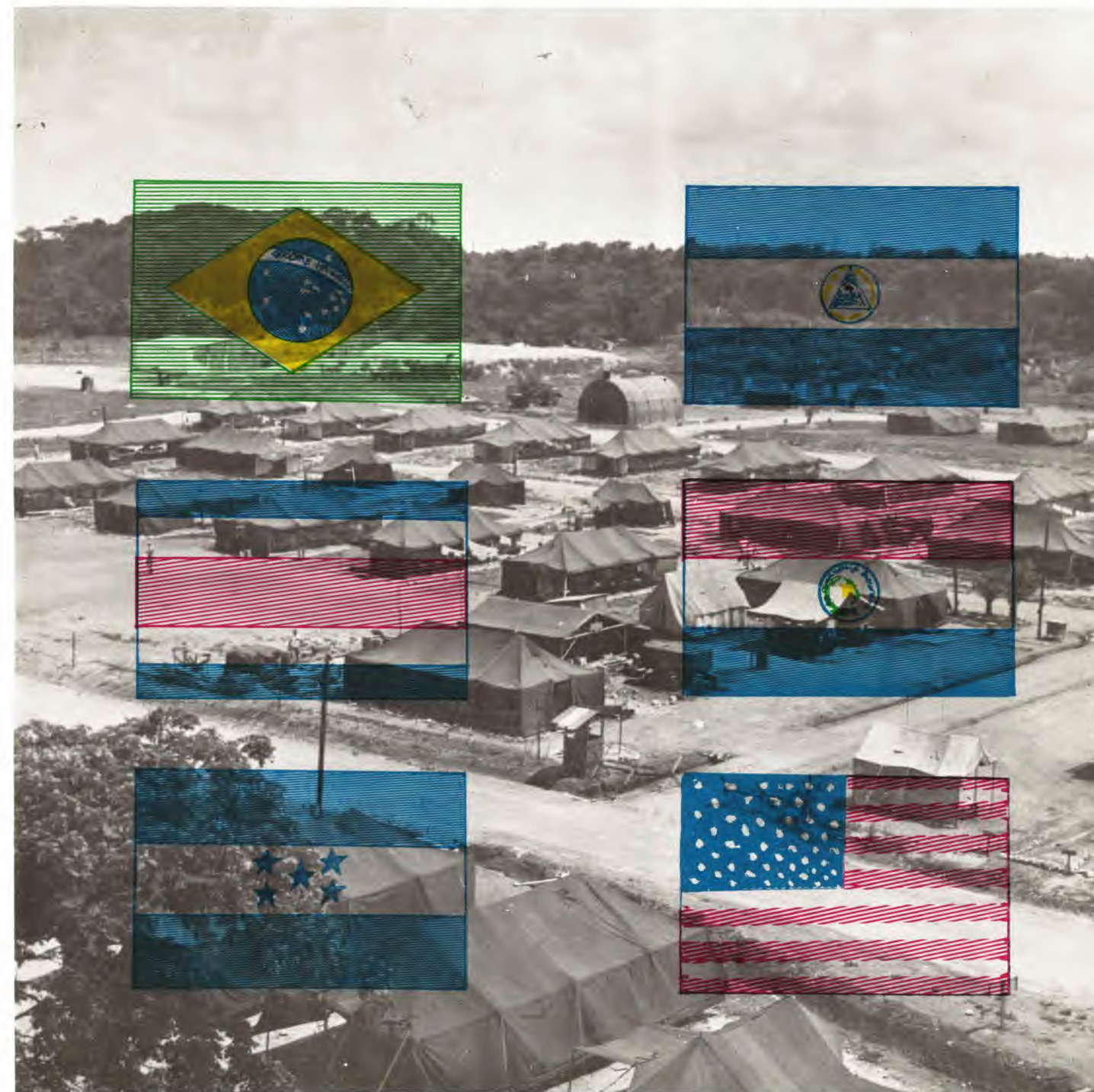




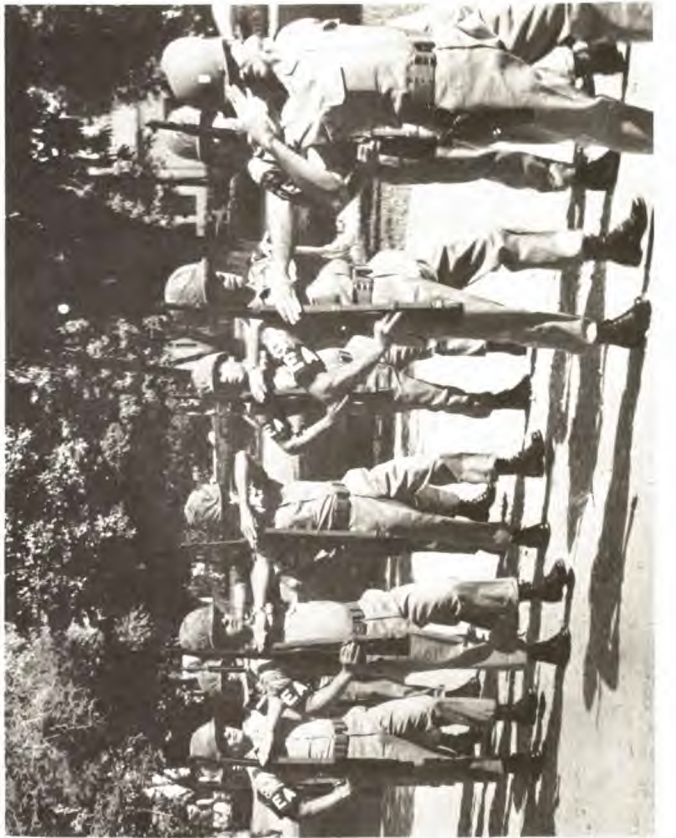




Brotherhood in an Ideal



PEACE AND LIBERTY



IAPF Headquarters

MAY 1965 — JANUARY 1966



OFFICERS



ENLISTED MEN

IAPF Headquarters

JANUARY 1966 — DEPARTURE



OFFICERS



ENLISTED MEN

